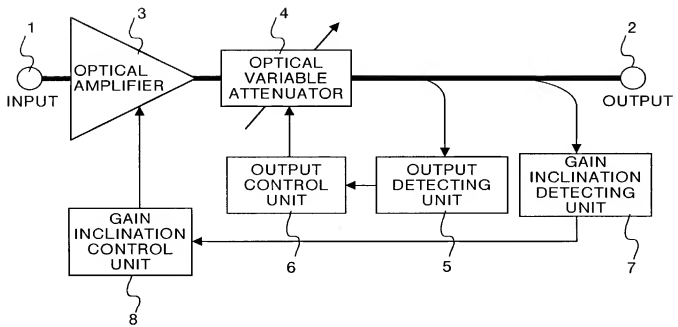


FIG.1



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FIG.2

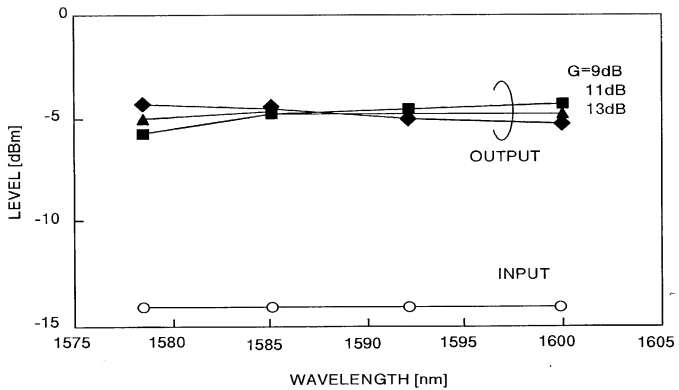


FIG.3

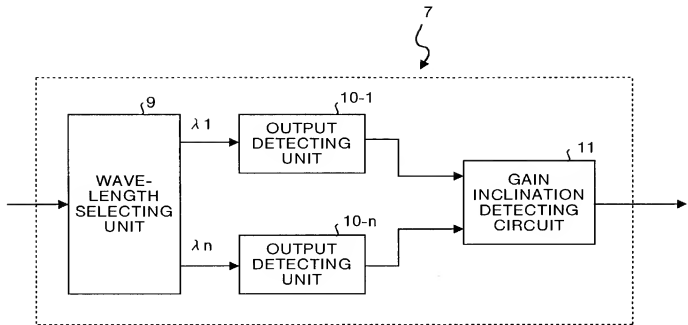
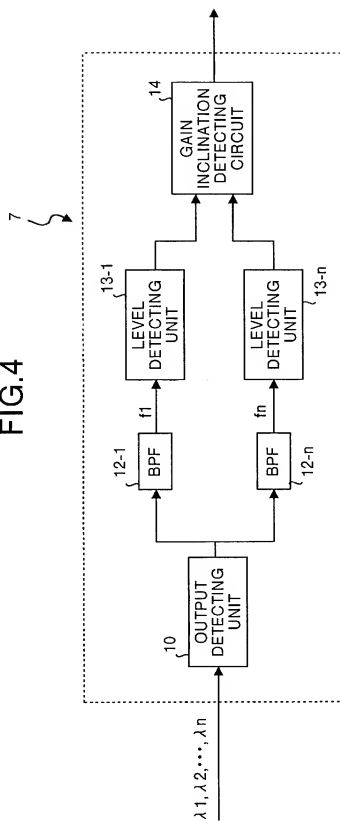
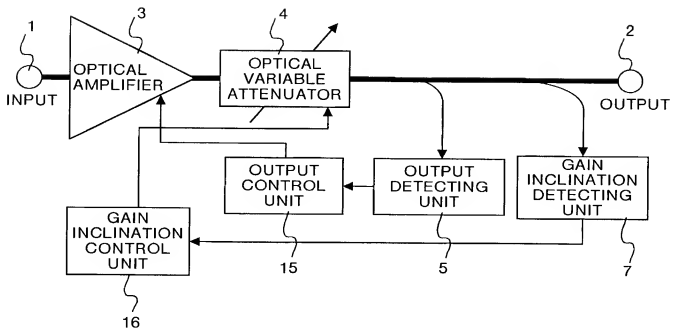


FIG.4



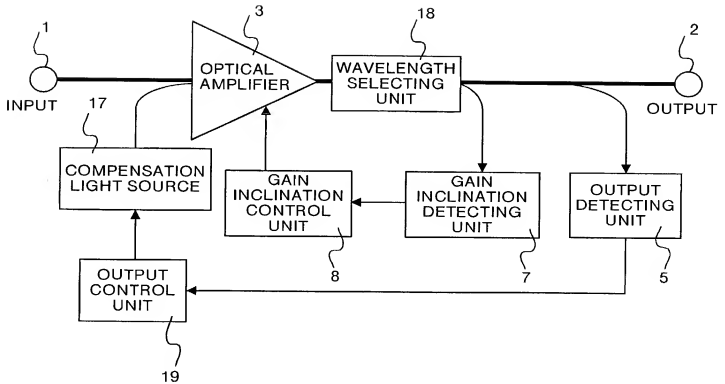
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FIG.5



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FIG.6



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FIG.7

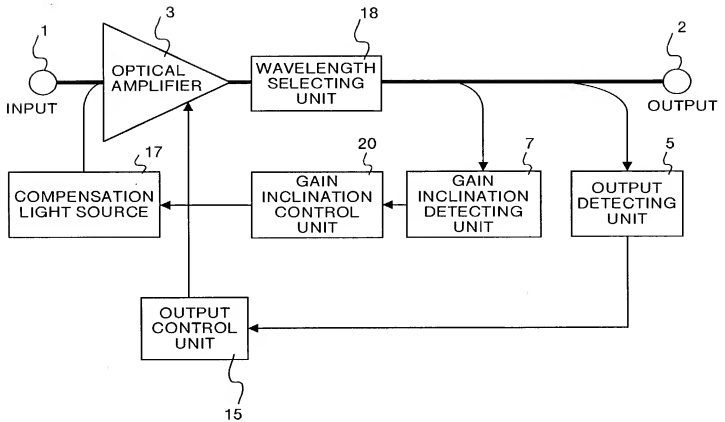
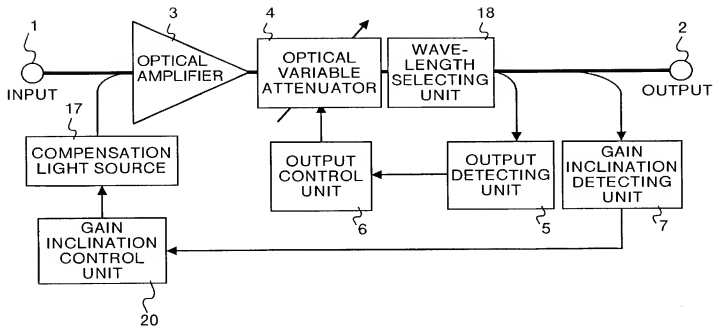


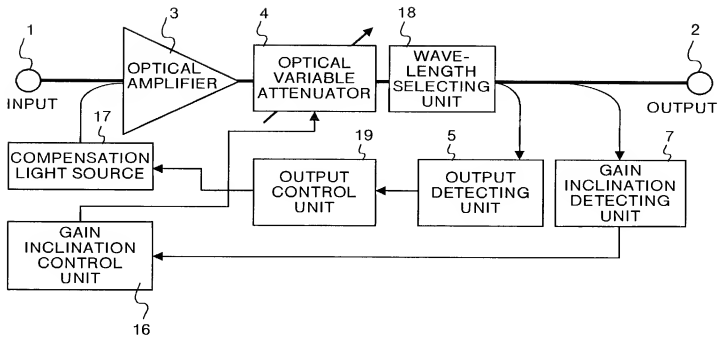
FIG.8





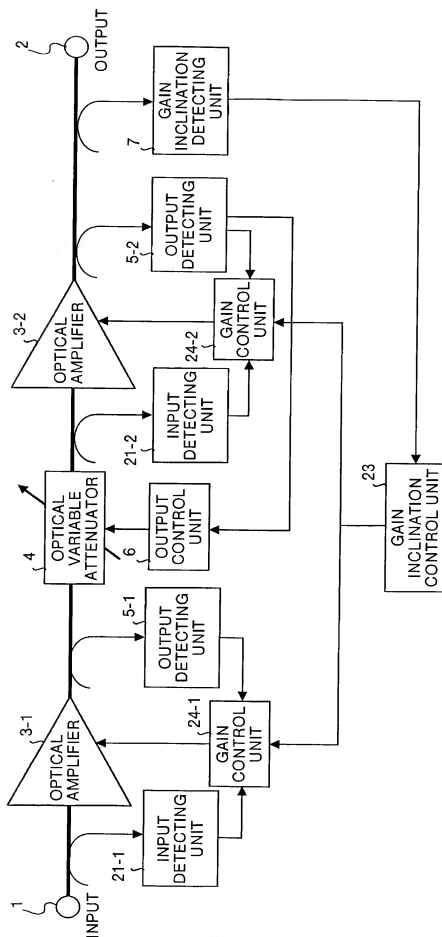
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FIG.9



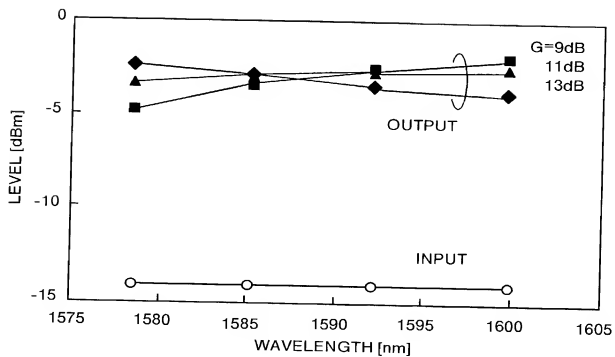
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FIG.10



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FIG.11



The diagram illustrates a dual-channel optical system. It features two parallel processing paths, labeled 1 and 2, which converge at a common output. Path 1 (left) starts with an 'INPUT' (1) entering an 'OPTICAL AMPLIFIER' (3-1). The signal then passes through an 'INPUT DETECTING UNIT' (21-1) and an 'OUTPUT DETECTING UNIT' (5-1) before reaching an 'OPTICAL VARIABLE ATTENUATOR' (4). Path 2 (right) starts with an 'OUTPUT' (2) entering an 'OPTICAL AMPLIFIER' (3-2). The signal then passes through an 'INPUT DETECTING UNIT' (21-2) and an 'OUTPUT DETECTING UNIT' (5-2) before reaching the same 'OPTICAL VARIABLE ATTENUATOR' (4). The output of the attenuator is labeled '4'. Both paths then feed into a 'GAIN INCLINATION DETECTING UNIT' (7). This unit's output is connected to a 'GAIN INCLINATION CONTROL UNIT' (16). The control unit (16) has two outputs: one labeled '15' that feeds into a 'GAIN CONTROL UNIT' (24-1), and another labeled '15' that feeds into a 'GAIN CONTROL UNIT' (24-2). The 'GAIN CONTROL UNIT' (24-1) provides feedback to the 'INPUT DETECTING UNIT' (21-1) and the 'OUTPUT DETECTING UNIT' (5-1). The 'GAIN CONTROL UNIT' (24-2) provides feedback to the 'INPUT DETECTING UNIT' (21-2) and the 'OUTPUT DETECTING UNIT' (5-2). The final outputs of both channels are combined at the 'OUTPUT' (2).

FIG.13

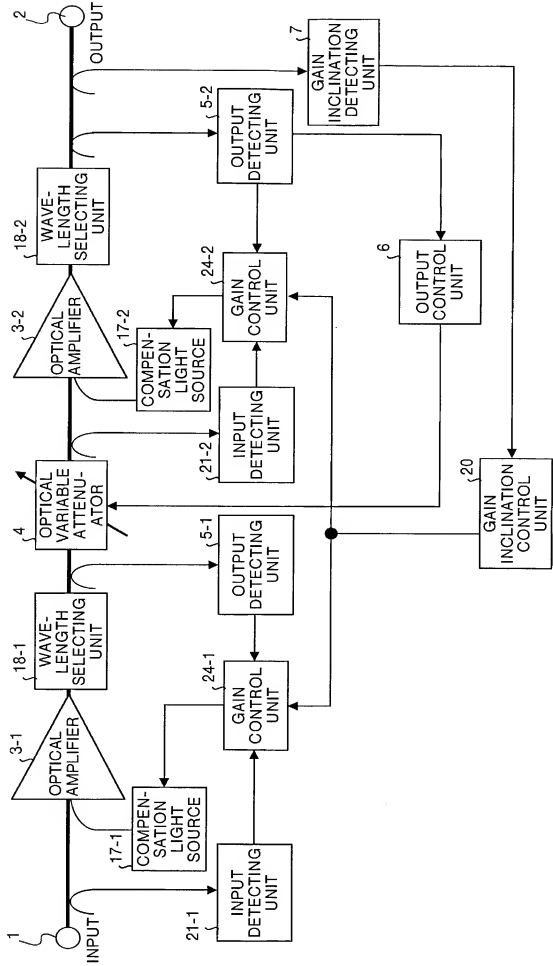


FIG.14

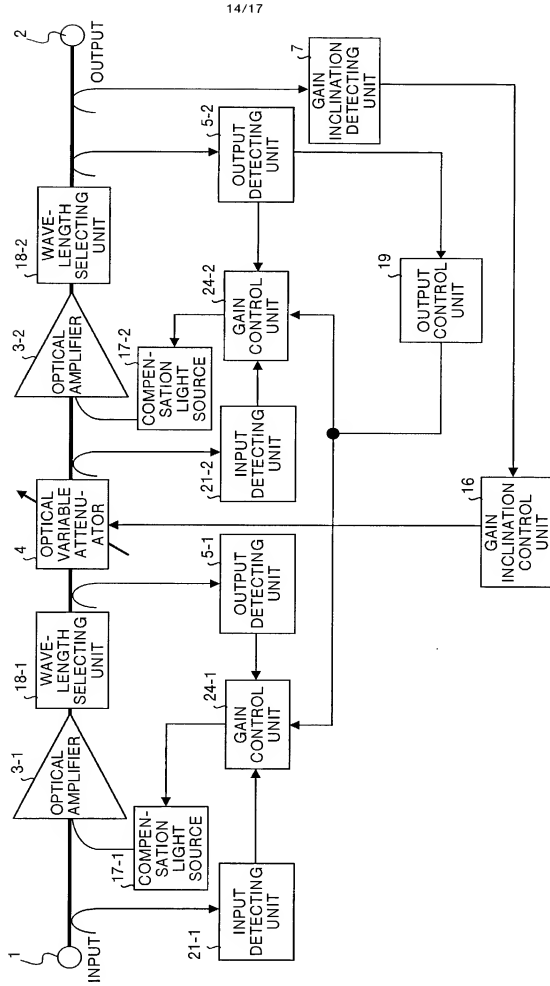


FIG. 15

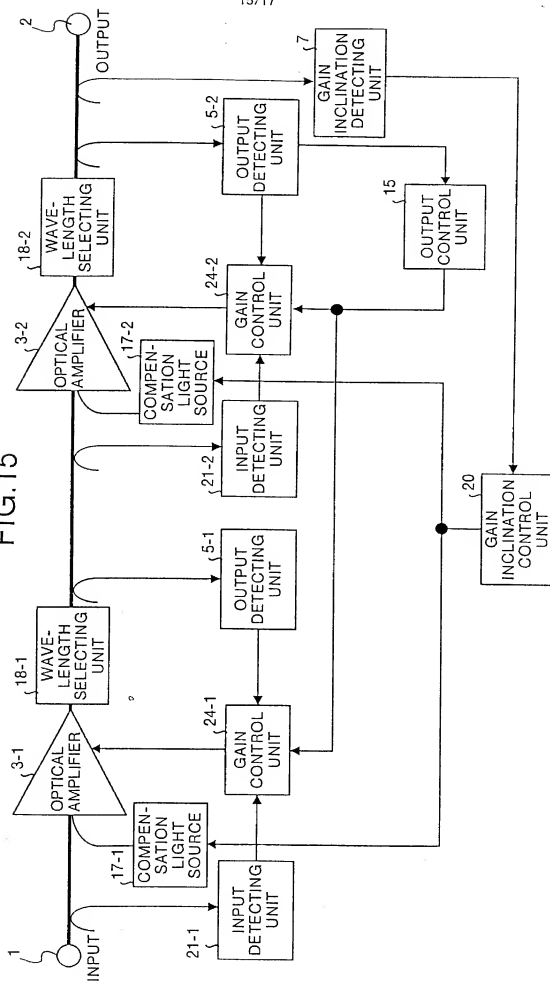


FIG.16

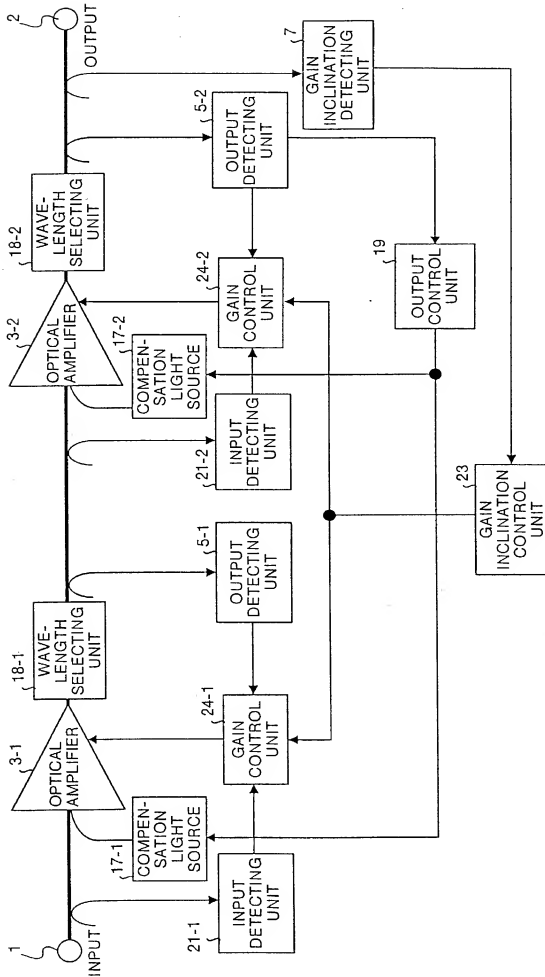






FIG.17

